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July 24, 1896

Cholera and yellow fever, etc.—Continued.

YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Cuba—Continued.				
Cienfuegos	Dec. 29-Jan. 19...	.....	5	
	Feb. 16-Feb. 23...	.....	1	
	Apr. 19-May 3...	1	1	
	May 25...	1	.....
	June 1-June 7...	9	2	
	June 14-June 28...	.....	9	
	June 28-July 12...	.....	27	
Habana	Nov. 28-Dec. 19...	40	14	
	Dec. 26-Jan. 2...	7	3	In military hospital.
	Jan. 2-Mar. 28...	40	14	
	Apr. 2-Apr. 30...	.....	13	
	May 1-May 28...	53	26	
	May 28-June 18...	59	29	
	June 18-June 25...	20	9	
	June 25-July 9...	105	45	
	July 9-July 16...	55	22	
Manzanillo	Mar. 15-Mar. 31...	.....	2	
Matanzas.....	June 17-June 24...	56	42	
	June 24-July 8...	124	85	
	July 8-July 15...	100	45	
Santiago.....	Dec. 7-Dec. 21...	.....	29	
	Dec. 21-Dec. 28...	.....	12	
	Dec. 28-Jan. 4...	.....	15	
	Jan. 4-Feb. 15...	.....	47	
	Feb. 22-Feb. 29...	.....	15	
	Mar. 1-Apr. 4...	.....	20	
	Apr. 4-May 30...	.....	22	
	June 1-June 6...	.....	2	
	June 6-June 27...	.....	14	
	June 27-July 4...	.....	7	
	July 4-July 11...	.....	18	
Sagua la Grande.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 21...	43	3	
	Dec. 25-Jan. 25...	31	6	
	Feb. 1-Feb. 15...	8	.....
	Mar. 13-Mar. 20...	5	.....
	Apr. 4-Apr. 11...	.....	3	
	May 11-May 18...	.....	.....	Yellow fever reported.
	May 25-June 6...	.....	30	Yellow fever reported among troops.
	June 6-June 27...	171	14	
Mexico:				
Tuxpan	Jan. 11-Jan. 25...	.....	4	
Vera Cruz.....	May 21-May 28...	5	.....
	May 28-June 5...	.....	.....	Yellow fever reported.
Peru:				
Callao	Apr. 5.....	2	2	On vessels from Guayaquil.
Puerto Rico:				
San Juan.....	Nov. 29-Dec. 20...	63	23	
	Dec. 20-Jan. 17...	104	24	

CUBA.

Report of yellow fever cases in hospitals in Habana.

HABANA, CUBA, July 18, 1896.

SIR: Wishing to give you all information of interest during this time in which yellow fever prevails in an alarming manner, I have visited all the private and general hospitals of the city to investigate the exact number of cases of yellow fever: In the Mercedes Hospital, none; Integridad Nacional, none; Garcini, 1; Benéfica, 1; Rey, none; Purisima Concepción, 1; Hospital Militar, 94.

As you will see, most of the cases belong to the military. During the next two months of August and September, which is generally the

time that more cases occur among the civil population, there will be a still larger number among the soldiers, as they are not acclimated.

Very respectfully,
Dr. MANUEL CASTELLANOS,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

Sanitary report of Santiago de Cuba.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 11, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the sanitary condition of Santiago de Cuba for the week ended July 11 has been exceedingly bad. One hundred and twenty deaths have been recorded for this period, of which 48 were from smallpox, 18 from yellow fever, 10 from pernicious fever, 7 from remittent fever, 5 from tuberculosis, 12 from dysentery, and the rest from diseases of noncontagious character.

I have never seen the mortality rise so high as it has this week, and I believe one of the principal causes has been the oppressive heat of the last few days, alternating with light showers of rain which did not lower the temperature at all, and also to the agglomeration of the poor, miserable inhabitants of the surrounding country who flocked into the city for refuge.

Smallpox continues to increase, so does yellow fever, and there is quite a considerable number of soldiers attacked with the latter disease.

Dysentery is also prevailing to a more or less extent, and malarial fevers, both remittent and pernicious, are very fatal.

Respectfully,
Dr. HENRY S. CAMINERO,
Sanitary Inspector U. S. M. H. S.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

CUBA—*Habana*.—Under date of July 18, 1896, the United States sanitary inspector reports as follows:

There were 272 deaths in this city during the week ended July 16, 1896. Twenty-two of those deaths were caused by yellow fever with approximately 55 new cases, 24 were caused by enteric fever, 6 by so-called pernicious fever, 1 by paludal fever, 1 by diphtheria, 8 by dysentery, 24 by enteritis, 23 by smallpox, 4 by measles, 31 by tuberculosis, and 6 by pneumonia. Of the 22 deaths by yellow fever, 17 occurred among the Spanish troops in the military hospital.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended July 4 correspond to an annual rate of 17.8 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,846,971. The highest rate was recorded in Gateshead, viz., 27.5 and the lowest in Derby, viz., 9.2 a thousand.

London.—One thousand five hundred and fifty-two deaths were registered during the week, including smallpox, 17; measles, 81; scarlet fever, 15; diphtheria, 43; whooping cough, 60; enteric fever, 11, and diarrhea and dysentery, 128. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 18.3 a thousand. In greater London 1,939 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 16.4 a thousand of the population. In the “outer ring” the deaths included 9 from diphtheria, 21 from measles, 19 from whooping cough, and 2 from scarlet fever.